

Policy issues of ocean-based CDR: Ocean Governance

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Global governance of ocean-based negative emission technologies (NETs)

Guiding questions:

- How are emerging **ocean-based NETs** considered and how do they correspond to the current **ocean governance frameworks**?
- What are **challenges and opportunities** within this framework?
- What entails '**good governance**' of ocean-based NETs?

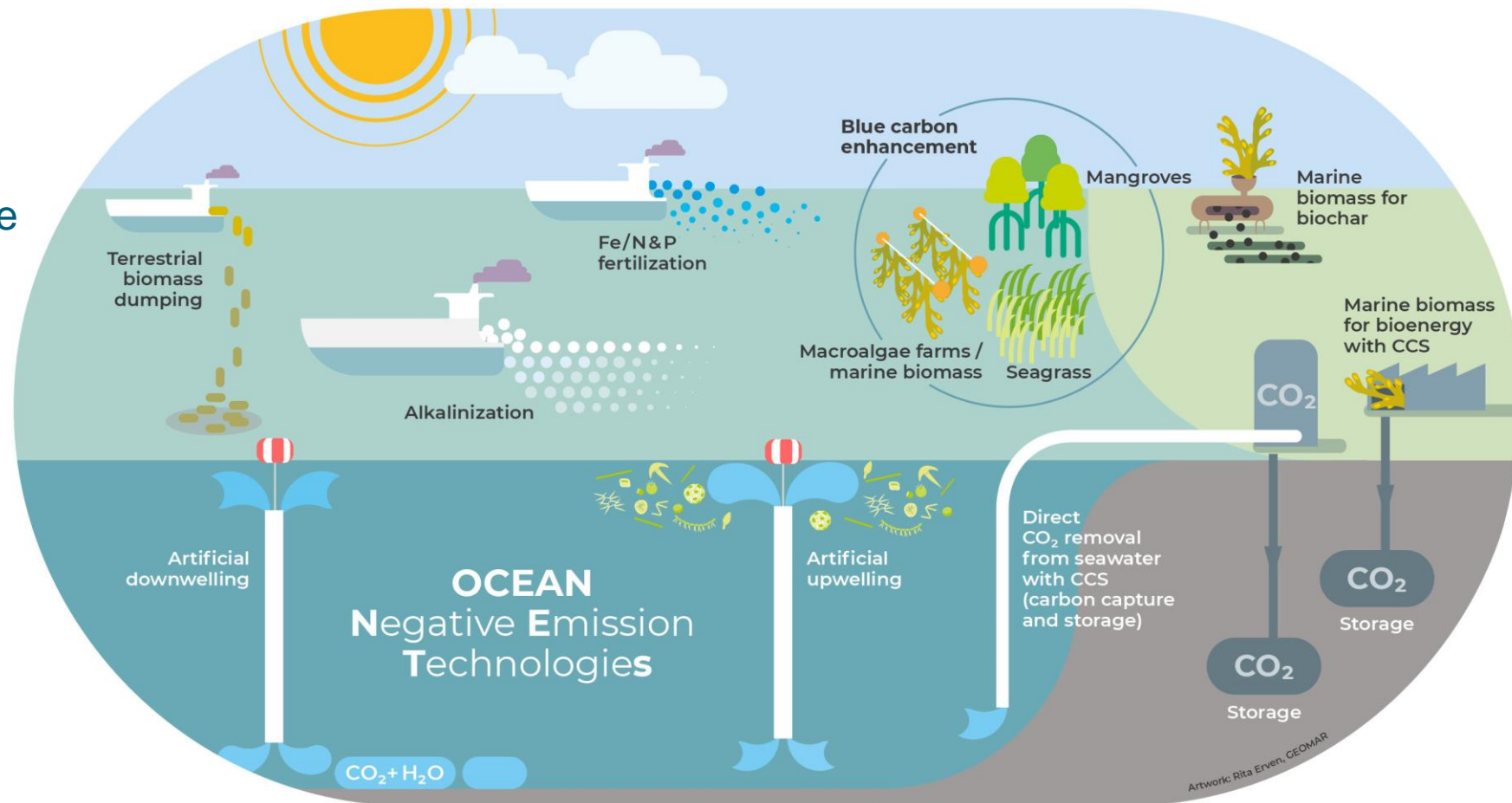


Figure 1: Overview of ocean-based negative emissions technologies, Rita Erven, GEOMAR/OceanNETs

Governance framework of ocean-based NETs (ONETs)

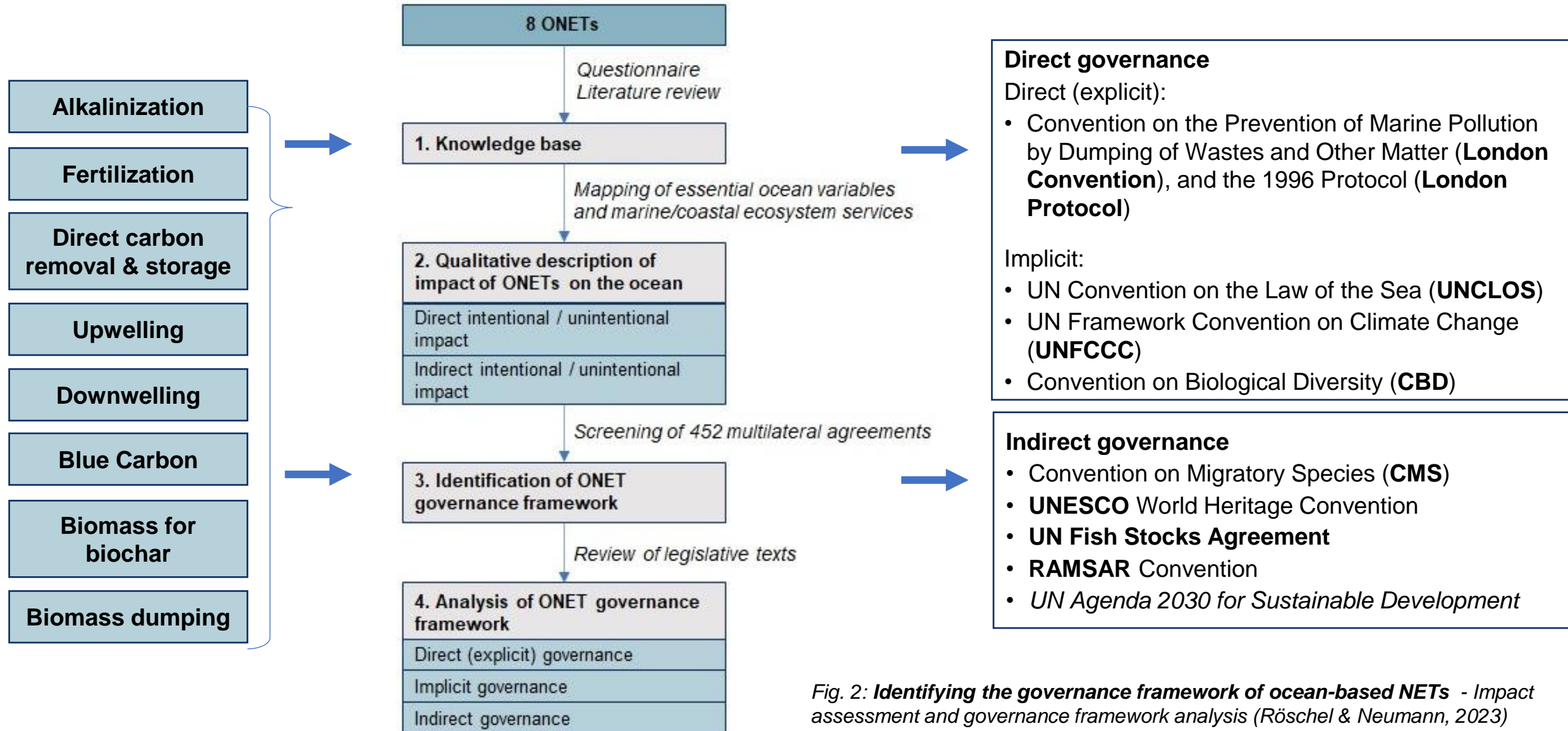


Fig. 2: **Identifying the governance framework of ocean-based NETs** - Impact assessment and governance framework analysis (Röschel & Neumann, 2023)

Governance framework of ocean-based NETs (ONETs)

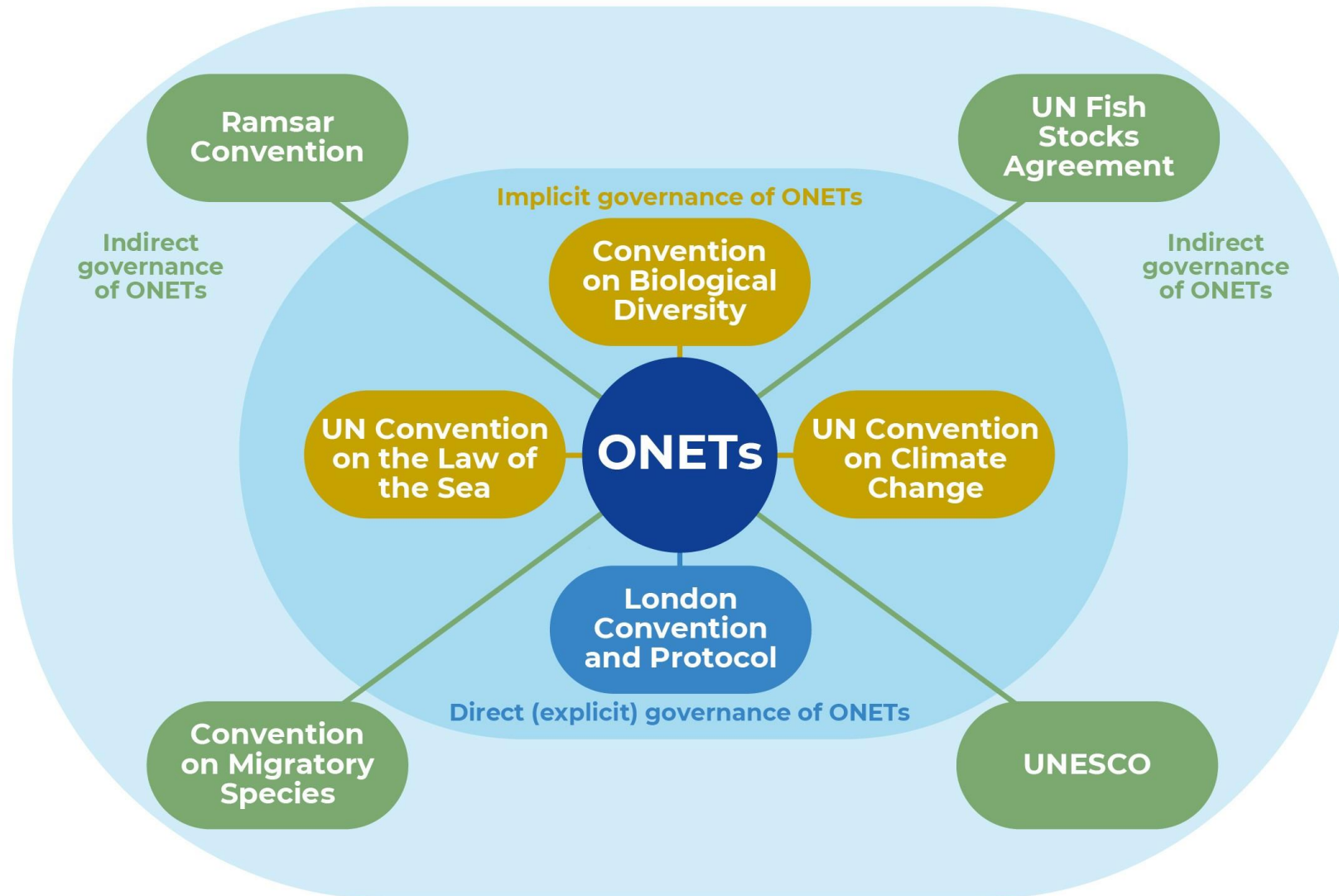


Figure 3: **Overview of the identified direct, implicit and indirect governance framework for ocean-based NETs** (designed by Rita Erven, conceptualized by Röschel & Neumann, 2023)

Key challenges for ocean governance and NETs

1. Policy coherence

- Lack of consideration of (potential) co-benefits and trade-offs in decision-making
- Lack of cohesion within the ocean governance regime; lack of integration between frameworks (e.g., ocean and climate)

2. Transboundary challenges

- Effects of ocean-based NETs potentially beyond point of entry; uncertainties
- Challenges between national, regional and global governance regimes and horizontal challenges

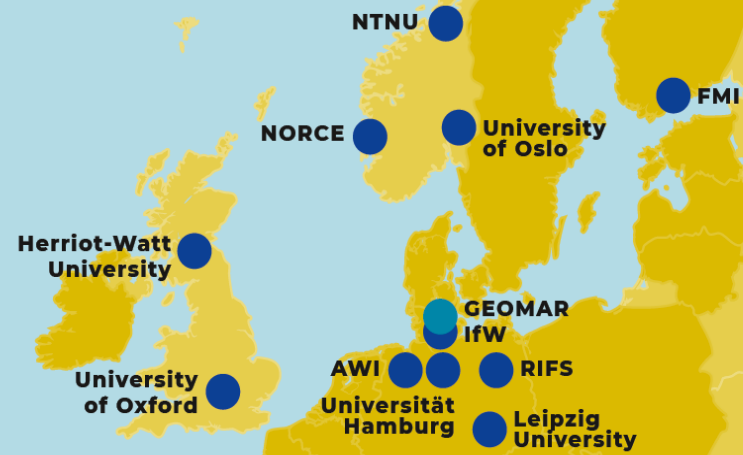
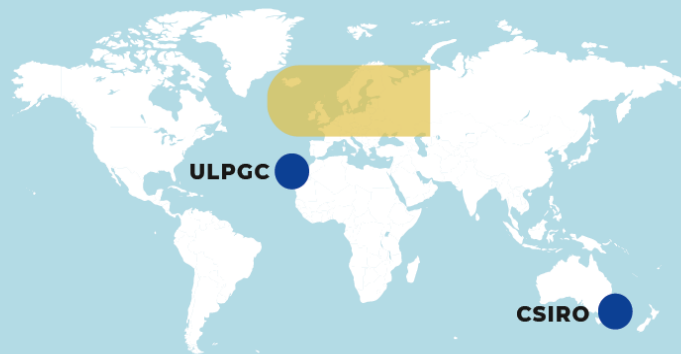
3. (Deep) uncertainty

- Ocean and climate are complex and interconnected; many unknowns and uncertainties, including on NETs
- Wicked problem situation; decision-making is subject to deep uncertainty (and therefore cannot be truly risk free)

'Good Governance' of ocean-based NETs - Conclusions

- A **holistic approach** is needed to governing the deployment of ocean-based NETs
 - Case-by-case assessments of impacts are not appropriate for good decision-making; a **robust assessment of cumulative (unintended) impacts of ocean-based NETs on the ocean and potential trade-offs** must be streamlined into decision-making processes.
 - Include **environmental, economic and social aspects** to ensure maximal benefits at minimal trade-offs for “people and planet”.
 - A comprehensive governance approach should **consider a wider framework of direct, implicit and indirect governance elements, key principles** of ocean governance and codes of conduct for marine geoengineering, but also take up principles of “good” governance.
- A **robust and foresight-oriented governance framework** that aims for integration between different frameworks in place (or sets up a new, overarching structure for rigorous oversight and integration of principles) seems mandatory..
- **Principles of 'good governance'** (effective, equitable, inclusive, responsive) should guide the way in order to establish a meaningful and widely acceptable framework for navigating potential deployment of ocean-based NETs.

Participating institutions



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